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## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Congress—  
JOSEPH HOWELL  
For Supreme Court—  
D. N. STRAUP

### COUNTY AND CITY CONTRASTED.

IN Salt Lake county, under successive Republican administrations, the improvements, the steps toward furthering the advancement and comfort of the people, have kept step with the advance in population. While the population of the county has increased, while the mileage of improved county roads has steadily increased each year, the tax levy has remained the same for ten years, with the exception of one mill that has been added to the amount of taxes raised to take care of the county's poor.

The county makes its improvements and builds its new county buildings directly out of the general tax fund. There is a greater mileage of improved roads in Salt Lake county than any other county of its size and population in the United States, and no county in any state in the Union is barred in this comparison. The county buildings are in excellent shape and are being constantly bettered. Especially, at the poor farm it has been the policy of successive boards of Republican county commissioners to keep adding to the comforts there for the indigent who are cared for by the county. The system of sewerage, sanitation, etc., has been vastly improved and is being constantly watched.

Salt Lake county was the first in the United States to adopt the policy of lighting its country roads outside the cities. It is something that is much appreciated by the dwellers in the country as well as those in the city who have automobiles or other vehicles.

It is a well-known fact that the country roads outside Salt Lake City are in infinitely better condition than the streets of Salt Lake City that have not been improved at the cost of the abutting property owners. Pass the city limits of Salt Lake anywhere and you will find a better road than the street inside the limits that you just left, unless it is an improved street paid for by the abutting property owners.

And remember that this has been done without a cent of additional cost to the people. Improvements in the county are not charged to the abutting property, as they are in the city, and when one pays his general county tax he has paid his share of everything that has been done. In the city when he pays his general city tax, he has yet to pay his water tax, and his special improvement tax if he lives on a street that is improved.

Spurting of county roads is followed in Salt Lake county to as great an extent as any county in the country, and to a greater extent than in most of them. The excellence of the roads and the condition in which they are kept is a marvel to the tourists that visit Salt Lake, and who take an automobile ride into the country. And when they are told that this is done without a cent additional tax upon the people, they are curious as to how it is possible to do it.

There is a greater mileage of improved roads in the county than there is of improved streets in the city, and that difference is widening each year in favor of the county. The city, however, is able to make a special assessment against abutting property owners whenever it improves a street, while in the county the money must come out of the general fund.

People who travel through the county know of the excellent condition of the roads, know of the many excellent concrete culverts that have been built, of the many small bridges that have been put in, know of the splendid roads in the canyons, of the many miles of slag macadam roads that make a drive or an automobile ride through the county much more pleasant than in the city. They helped to pay for these without being aware of it, because the money came out of the general county fund without any increase in it. However, when they ride over an improved street in the city they know that the expense for it has been met by special assessments against the owners of contiguous property, and that, in addition, the property owners had to pay the fifteen mills of general tax.

The tax rate has remained the same in the county for ten years. In the city it has increased three and one-half mills in five years. Thousands of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers of the county by the commissioners who paid off bonds and stopped the interest, thus reducing the county debt, without any increase in tax levy, while in the city the indebtedness has been increased nearly one and one-half millions in five years, in the face of increased general taxes.

Even the money paid in special assessments by property owners for improvement of their streets has been diverted to other purposes and scrip given to contractors which is a liability on every dollar's worth of property owned in Salt Lake, and which draws interest for the taxpayers to defray.

A thoroughly modern and complete county jail, modern bridges all over the county, the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery building, the beginning of the new county hospital, are a few of the items of work done by the present board of county commissioners within the past few years. All has been done from the general tax fund, without asking the taxpayers for an additional cent in the way of taxes.

In short, the administration of county affairs has been economical, but not niggardly; businesslike, and not wasteful. The conduct of county affairs has been entirely different than the conduct of affairs in the city. A comparison of county affairs in the last five years and city affairs in the same time would be a revelation to the people of Salt Lake.

When the valuation of property for tax purposes was raised this year all over the county by the assessor—about \$1,600,000 in the county outside the city, and six millions in the city—the county commissioners, in view of this, made the same tax levy, five and one-half mills. The Tribune inner circle raised the city tax levy two mills—from thirteen mills to fifteen mills. It was such a good opportunity to loot that the Tribune could not pass it by.

In the county the money will be used to continue the scores of miles of improved roads that are in preparation, in building the new county hospital, in retiring bonds, and in generally improving the county. In the city, what will it be used for? Police, fire, employees, etc. All city improvements made will come out of the abutting property owners in addition to the general taxes they must pay.

Which of these systems do you prefer?

It seems from careful reading of the Tribune that everybody is a liar but that paper. Let's make it unanimous.

It certainly will be a great day for Utah when a Democratic United States senator is named by the Salt Lake Tribune.

With Sam Barlow at the head of the Salt Lake City police, and the Tribune's pressman as sheriff of Salt Lake county, wouldn't Salt Lake be a delightful place in which to live?

It cost the taxpayers of Salt Lake county just \$47 to have enough sheriff's deputies appointed to drive about 460 thugs out of Salt Lake City. It was a thorough job, and it certainly was worth \$47.

The city government makes a profit of 100 per cent on the water it sells to the property owners. And still it has the nerve to talk about a part of that stolen three millions having been spent in flushing and sprinkling the streets.

What became of the \$55,000 that was grafted from the gamblers in Salt Lake in eleven months by the Tribune inner circle? Do you suppose that any of that money ever got beyond the

Tribune office? Don't you wish you knew?

Salt Lake county was the first in the United States to light the country roads. It is much appreciated by the people. And it does this without any increase in the tax levy. It is the sort of a businesslike administration of which the people approve.

The city water department makes a profit of over \$80,000 a year out of the water it sells to the taxpayers, and the law requires that this profit shall be spent in improving the water service. But it is not. It goes into other funds.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to keep his New York opponents on the move. Mr. Roosevelt always was one of the best campaigners in the country, and he is giving John A. Dix, the Tammany candidate for governor of New York, something to think about.

And still there has been no explanation of the theft of three millions of dollars from the taxpayers of Salt Lake in three years. The party that has spent \$1,000 a day more than was ever spent before, and has given nothing to show for it, seems to be in something of a flurry. There is still

a little room in that institution out at Sugar House for the inner circle that did the trick.

### A GENERAL GHOUGH.

With compulsory vaccination, as is well known, smallpox can be stamped out. Without it, the entire eradication of that disease in any community is hopeless. The position here is perfectly plain, and there is no nonsense about it.

The above is from the Salt Lake Tribune and is an excerpt from an editorial in that paper defending its action in having published throughout the United States the statement "that Salt Lake is the only city in the United States that has smallpox the year round." That statement appeared in Pearson's magazine in an article defamatory of Utah, and which was approved and endorsed by the Salt Lake Tribune. The Tribune advised everybody to read the article, and said that it was correct. Of course, the Tribune party organ said it was correct because the article was written from the Tribune files, and the article was arranged with the editor of Pearson's by Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and the management of the Salt Lake Tribune.

The two men made a special trip to New York to see the editors of Pearson's, Everybody's and McClure's to arrange for a series of articles defaming Utah. The intention of the articles was to so excite the good people of the east that they would go down in their pockets to help Utah. The money is to be used in the campaign of revenge which the Tribune management is running in Utah, and Dubois in Idaho, each of them with about the same prospect of success.

Pearson's has had its campaign in full swing for two months, Frank Cannon is to begin writing the series of articles for Everybody's as soon as he finishes his campaign work here as a part of the Democratic-Tribune deal, and McClure's man has been here for some weeks with an office next to the inner circle of the Tribune.

Dubois and the management of the Tribune are determined to have their revenge, and they don't care much how they get it.

### OKLAHOMA NEEDED ADVICE.

The position which B. H. Roberts took in the convention which was framing a state constitution for Utah, about to be admitted to the Union, was a most wise one and is fully borne out by the experiences of the new state of Oklahoma at the present time. Mr. Roberts held that it would be unwise to attempt, because "practically impossible," the prohibition of the sale of liquor, either by constitutional provision or by legislative enactment. Oklahoma, which is in the throes of an election to remove from its organic law a provision for state-wide prohibition, received the same kind of advice, but refused to listen to it.

Mr. Roberts was a member of the committee of the constitutional convention to which was referred a proposition to have the people decide by vote whether a state-wide prohibition clause should be included in the constitution. The majority report, which Mr. Roberts signed, opposed permitting the people to vote on the question at all. It opposed giving the people a chance to vote whether they wanted state-wide prohibition. The minority report favored a vote by the people on the question of state-wide prohibition as a clause of the constitution. Mr. Roberts defended the majority report on the floor of the convention. Among other things, Mr. Roberts said:

There is another question connected with this subject and this is recognizing the impracticability of prohibition either by constitutional provision or by legislative enactment. In our country we are surrounded by states and territories where they may manufacture those intoxicants as beverages, in spite of all that we could do they would import those beverages into our territory and they would be sold and the result would be that we would not materially lessen the evil, but we would pay out a revenue to surrounding states and territories that we absolutely need here in our own state.

And I cannot close my eyes to the fact that it would be increasing the burdens of taxation upon the people of this territory and at the same time not curing the evil at which this prohibition clause is leveled.

I believe that we can better control this question, this evil of intemperance, by locating it where we know the evil is and where it can be under the supervision of the law and strictly regulated, instead of having blind institutions about us producing evil and yet we know not the course of the evil.

Had Oklahoma taken the advice of Mr. Roberts, which it could easily have had by reading the proceedings of the Utah constitutional convention, it would not be in the condition in which it now finds itself. Its people are seeking the power of the initiative and referendum to repeal the prohibition law, results showing that it does not prohibit crimes, drunkenness and general disorder in the state. A petition containing the names of more than 60,000 of the qualified voters, more than twice the number necessary, was filed asking that the matter be brought before the people for the vote.

Oklahoma finds that she has more saloons under state-wide prohibition than other states that have local option. She finds that her expense in dealing with the consequences of the liquor traffic are greater in proportion to population than those states which have local option or no regulation at all of the liquor traffic. She finds that dealing with the results of the liquor traffic means higher taxes, without the consequent revenue. Oklahoma finds that the saloon being under the ban of the law, the only money paid out by the saloonists is to officers of the law as graft for their protection.

During the first eleven months of

state-wide prohibition of the sale of liquor in Oklahoma one-fourth of the arrests in Oklahoma City were for drunkenness. During the second eleven months of state-wide prohibition in Oklahoma the arrests for drunkenness in Oklahoma City were 40 per cent of the total number of arrests. The same is true of the other cities of the state.

The Right Rev. F. K. Brooke, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Oklahoma, is an earnest advocate of the repeal of the state-wide prohibition law. In a statement issued to aid in this work, he says:

Prohibition makes cheats, liars, thieves and hypocrites of men and acts as a standing invitation to the criminal element of adjacent territory to locate in the state. The sooner it is wiped off the statute books of the state, the better for Oklahoma. It is indeed unfortunate that Oklahoma, in the morning of her career, should be hampered by experimental laws tried on the young state by men who seem to reason that any law, new to the old states is just what Oklahoma needs. Character-building is not a matter of legislation. Honor or sobriety cannot be legislated into a nation, state or individual. The prohibitionist deals with a theory, while the state faces a reality, and he fails to realize that conditions cannot be met with theories.

Oklahoma is now trying to retrieve her mistake. She is trying to get in line with the best methods of solution of the liquor question. Oklahoma is facing the same conditions that Tennessee is facing, and which a few politicians out of a job are trying to force upon Utah.

### UTAH INDUSTRY PROTECTED.

Any further reduction of the tariff on lead would close many mines and smelters and cause general panic in the west.

The above telegram was sent to Senator Nelson A. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Senate, in March, 1909. At that time the finance committee was considering the lead schedule of the Payne tariff bill. The telegram was sent by Uncle Jesse Knight and his son J. Will Knight, who have their fortunes tied up in the mining business, and they did not care to see the tariff taken off lead. It would have been a misfortune for the Knights as well as for every man that gets his living from the Knight industries, directly or indirectly, and there are many of them in Utah.

There was a strong demand in the east that lead be placed on the free list or that at least the tariff be reduced. They do not take a great deal of interest in mining in the east, except those who are stockholders in western mines. Those who have anything to do with the lead industry are consumers, instead of producers, and they naturally wished to get lead as cheaply as possible. They know in the east that taking the tariff off lead would bring Utah lead into competition with the Mexican lead that is mined by peons, who get less wage for a week than the average Utah miner gets in a day.

The cost of lead production in Utah is so much greater than in Mexico that both the Knights knew that it would cause them to close their mines and smelter. For that reason they wired the finance committee that "any further reduction of the tariff on lead would close many mines and smelters and cause general panic in the west." Do you want to support in Utah a congressman that will vote for free lead to bring about that dire condition of which Uncle Jesse is so afraid, and a legislature that will elect a United States senator, a Democrat to be dictated by the Salt Lake Tribune, who will vote in the Senate to reduce or remove altogether the tariff on lead, "close many mines and smelters and cause general panic in the west?"

DISHONESTY IN COTTON TRADE. Foreigners having lost heavily during the past year by advancing money upon bogus bills of lading in the cotton trade, an announcement was recently made that such bills will have to be guaranteed on this side of the water before the British banks will accept them in future.

There have been outrages from time to time that the cotton market was being manipulated in a manner contrary to law and several indictments were returned against some of the alleged conspirators by a federal grand jury as a result of the activity of the department of justice. Patten, the Chicago "wheat king," who recently retired from active business, is yet to be tried for his share in the alleged manipulation.

Cotton has been the football of the speculators for several years, all sorts of schemes being worked to influence the market. Fortunes have been lost or won according to daring and skill of the men who engineered the deals. The "cotton leak" scandal is of comparatively recent occurrence and only a week or two ago the last of the conspirators to be tried was given a short term in prison and fined in addition. The offenses of these government employees consisted in giving their Wall Street confederates advance information concerning the agricultural department's estimates of the growing cotton crop.

Cotton forms one-fourth the value of the exports of the United States, and is therefore the greatest factor in maintaining the country's trade balance with the world. The American exports of raw cotton for the twelve months ended August 31, 1910, which covers the "cotton year," were 6,230,276 bales, valued at \$460,093,295. This was 2,236,066 bales less than in the previous cotton year, but the value was \$40,748,237 greater than the shipments for the twelve months ended August 31, 1909. In

other words, the average export price this year was 14.2 cents per pound, against 9.4 cents last year.

In view of the enormous trade in cotton it is important that the transactions should not be tainted with fraud as exemplified by the use of fraudulent bills of lading. That was downright theft, of course, and punishable under the common law. Many other fraudulent schemes are difficult to discover and still more so to punish.

American bankers are protesting against the decision of their British brethren to require a guarantee, but unless there is more honesty in the cotton trade it is not probable the protest will be heeded.

Of course, the Utah Democratic leaders see nothing reprehensible in their action in agreeing to turn one-fourth of the Democratic vote in the county over to the Tribune ticket. It is matter of common report that the Hon. Bill King, James H. Moyle and others of the Democratic leaders always vote the Tribune ticket. They probably see nothing wrong in asking their followers to do what they are willing to do themselves.

In the face of the fact that the city government makes a profit of over 100 per cent out of the water it distributes to the people, it raised the water rates 15 per cent one year ago. What were they raised for? Why was more revenue needed for the water department when that department was already making a large profit? The answer to that from some truthful source would be rather interesting.

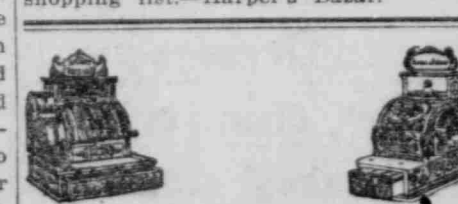
It was a sort of indiscreet action for Fred T. Dubois to give his political partners away in the deal they made with the Democratic leaders. Of course, Dubois has not much to lose in Utah, although as an earnest advocate of free wool, free lead and free sugar, he is interested in helping to compass the election of a Democratic United States senator from Utah.

The Tribune party organ admitted yesterday morning that we have done "justice to Americans." However, we have not done exact justice to the inner circle that controls the party. When they get justice it will be in front of a judge in criminal court. A theft of three millions is slightly more than even the people of Salt Lake will endure.

Do you know that it costs three times as much to run any department of the city government as it did five years ago? Do you know that over a million and a half of dollars have been collected in general taxes in five years in excess of what was ever before collected in a similar period of the city's history?

The newspaper that printed and caused to be published throughout the United States the statement that "Salt Lake is the only city in the United States that has smallpox the year round" is now bragging about the city health department. The health department must be knowing to the inner circle more than usual just now.

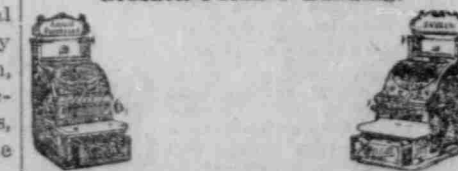
SHE EXPLAINS. Husband—Say, Lottie! What have you been copying Blanken's catalogue for? Wife—I haven't been copying Blanken's catalogue at all—that's just my shopping list.—Harper's Bazar.



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